

# ARMY OF PHILIPPINES BITTERLY ARRAGED

## Roosevelt and Root Scored For Trying to Shield Barbarous Acts of Officers and Men.

### Anti-imperialists Committee Sends Open Letter to President— Charge Army With Many Heinous Crimes.

SAKGE GEORGE, N. Y., July 27.—At a meeting of representative anti-imperialists, held in New York City last night, a committee was appointed to investigate army conditions in the Philippines.

The committee has since then been investigating its inquiries. President Roosevelt's recent review of the court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith, and the committee to demand an inquiry, and at a meeting just held at Lake George, an open letter to the president was adopted.

The letter was signed by Charles Adams, chairman; Carl Edwin Burritt Smith, Moorehead Torrey and Herbert Welsh. It reads:

"We desire to express gratification for your review of the court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith, and the committee to demand an inquiry, and at a meeting just held at Lake George, an open letter to the president was adopted.

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### Precedents No Excuse.

The level here reached is hearty and in healthy contrast with that of the past, which seeks to justify the present in every instance of barbarism which it can possibly excuse either from colonial history or from the regrettable records of our own wars.

While thus, however, expressing our sense of obligation, we wish most cordially to call your attention to the fact that the precedents which we have in our hands are not to be used as a shield for the commission of crimes.

Coming directly to the point, and speaking historically, our investigations have led us to conclude that the army in the Philippines, including all branches of the service and all grades of rank, was far more general, as well as pronounced, than might be expected from your review of the court-martial findings in the case of General Smith. The essential facts charged in this case, we believe have reason to believe, were rather more notorious than those of General Smith.

### Demoralizing Influences, Very Prejudicial to a High Standard of Military Morale, were Under the Circumstances.

This led to lamentable results, calling for the firm and stern correction of the army, and most fortunately applied in four orders of April 15 and July 14.

Should Continue Investigation.

Meanwhile, we would respectfully demand that for the good of the army and the future of our eastern independence, investigation should not stop at this point or with results already reached. The inquiries we, as a committee, have made, though necessarily imperfect, have been sufficient to satisfy us that General Smith and Major Waller were not sole culprits, but should they suffice in the character of precedents.

### The 'One' Important Question.

"We find ourselves, though with deep regret, compelled to take issue with you on one important question.

"On your review of July 14 you say: 'Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply the necessary check over acts of an improper character by their subordinates.' We, on the contrary, believe that the acts referred to were far more general—the demoralization morally pervasive. We hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases, those of which we would demonstrate the following criminal acts contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war, on the part of the officers and soldiers of the United States:

### First—Kidnaping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality.

### Second—Robbery.

### Third—Torture, both of men and women, and rape of the latter.

### Fourth—The infliction of death on other parties, on the strength of evidence elicited through torture.

### The 'Kill and Burn' Order.

The letter then discusses the 'kill and burn' order, and says:

"As the not unnatural result of military operations so inspired, official reports indicate that out of a total population in a single district of 300,000, less than 100,000 perished."

The letter then alludes to the water cure, saying that the first reports of its practice met with denial, while evidence before the senate Philippine committee proved conclusively that this and other forms of torture had been used, and that:

### Where inquiry revealed the systematic use of torture by subordinates, the blame was placed on the commanding officer, and the blame on the commanding officer.

### Finally, every severity known to the state of war, practices which have excited the people, when reported as features of the Spanish regime, or in South Africa during the Boer war, have been regarded as barbarous in the Philippines.

### All Wounded Killed.

### From the early beginning of operations there it has been the practice, though not actually the order, to kill those who were wounded.

### In manner, as respects concentration camps, these as a feature in recent Spanish and South African operations.



Scene in China After Wu Ting Fang Introduces American Methods  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

# GIGANTIC MERGER PLANNED

## Well Founded Reports State That Louisville & Nashville Railroad Is to Be Absorbed by the Atlantic Coast Line— Morgan Is Financing Deal.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—It is impossible to obtain an authoritative expression of opinion on the rumor that negotiations are pending looking to the absorption by the Atlantic coast line of the Louisville & Nashville railway, which is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. In financial circles here the general impression prevails that the report is well founded.

"I think Mr. Morgan has already practically turned the road over to the coast line," said a member of one of the leading banking firms. "The two roads do not parallel anywhere and connect at Augusta, Ga., through the Georgia railroad, which runs from Atlanta to Augusta and which is leased jointly by them."

"Such a deal would eliminate that hostility in Tennessee and Kentucky which has been aroused by the rumor that the Louisville & Nashville will be merged with the Southern railway."

"These roads parallel and are competitors in both states, and following the report, Governor McMillin of Tennessee has threatened to call a special session of the legislature to pass a law that would prevent a merger. It is thought that when Mr. Morgan purchased the Louisville & Nashville he had in view its transfer to the Coast line."

Morgan & Co. manage the Southern railway and have been working in complete harmony with the Coast line. The absorption of the Louisville & Nashville would give the Coast line control of the railroad situation in the south, east of the Mississippi river.

"The outstanding stock of the Louisville & Nashville amounts to \$60,000,000, and if the plan of Morgan & Co. to pay \$150 a share for it is carried out, \$9,000,000 will be required to complete the deal."

In round numbers the combined mileage of the Coast line system and the Louisville & Nashville is 8,400.

"The Tipton train robbery occurred early in the afternoon of 1901, when a westbound express train was held up in the Red desert, west of Rawlins, by five masked men."

The baggage car and mail cars were cut off from the balance of the train and run ahead a distance of five miles to a lonely spot in the desert.

Here the robbers dynamited the express car and treasure safe. It is known, however, that the robbers secured several sacks of gold, as trainmen saw them carrying the money away.

One sack was cut open in the express car and some of the gold pieces were scattered about.

The bandits escaped to the mountains in the vicinity of Battle Lake, and it is presumed that they met in the forest and divided the spoils at the spot where the empty money bags were found yesterday.

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# STYLISHLY DRESSED WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN PARIS RIOTS

## French Soldiers Use Butts of Their Guns to Force Mob Back—One Hundred Rioters Arrested.

### Premier's Decree Has Many Supporters—Entire Population of the City Divided Into Two Factions.

PARIS, July 27.—The demonstration made today in connection with the decree of Premier Combes ordering the closing of the congregational schools proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the government as in opposition to its measures.

The crowd which flocked in the Place de la Concorde numbered 15,000 persons, while as many more thronged the Champs Elysees.

The clerical and anti-clerical forces about equally divided the gatherings. The former were distinguishable by the red, white and blue paper flowers which they wore, while the latter sported red aglaines.

### Stopped by Police.

The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty ladies, some in carriages and some on foot, headed by Mesdames Reille, De Mun, Cibiel and Depommerol, attempted to reach the ministry of the interior in order to present to Premier Combes a petition on behalf of the Sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

Subsequently the clericals made an angry rush on the cordon guarding the avenue Gabrielle, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their guns to keep back the crowd.

Another violent incident occurred on the Champs Elysees, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs in the sidewalks among the feet of the horses of the mounted guards. One horse fell, injuring his rider. The police had resumed their customary appearance. A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the manifestations. About 100 arrests were made.

The fact that throughout the day vehicular traffic was not interrupted shows how well the police handled the great unruly crowd with which they had to deal.

On the whole the crowds were good-natured, the demonstrators confined themselves to shouting "Liberty, liberty," "Long live the Sisters," and "We want the Sisters," to which the anti-clericals replied, "Vive le republique," and "Down with the priests." The occasional appearance of a priest was a signal for much booing, and several fights were due to their presence.

### Women in Riots.

A striking feature of the manifestations was the large number of women, many of them well dressed, who actually participated. Nor were these all clerical in their sympathies, for the anti-clerical women were also out in force, and they occasionally made things lively for their clerical sisters, whom the police had some difficulty in protecting.

In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to rescue three

well dressed ladies from the hands of a group of socialist women who were bent on mobbing them. The clericals made several attempts to reach the Place Beauveau, on which the Elysee palace and the ministry of the interior are situated, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and municipal guards, who were stationed at all the approaches, in order to prevent demonstrations in front of these buildings.

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# THREATEN TO RESUME WILL ACT PROMPTLY

## Mine Operators May Try to Start Collieries—Mitchell as an Arbitrator.

## Miners' Union to Institute Habeas Corpus Proceedings at Once.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—The beginning of the eleventh week of the anthracite miners' strike finds apparently no change in the situation, although the rumor has been revived that an effort will be made some day this week, upon the part of one of the large companies, to start one of their collieries.

The companies have a sufficient number of coal and iron policemen enlisted now to prevent trouble should it arise, and all that would be necessary to get a mine in operation would be a sufficient number of miners and laborers to blast the coal and load it on the cars.

No doubt plenty of ordinary laborers could be secured, but it is a question whether a sufficient number of miners could be persuaded to go into the work.

At strike headquarters the belief is as strong as ever that the operators cannot resume work until it is idle to do so, even suggest such a thing.

President Mitchell implicitly says that the situation is about the same, and that the strikers were as firm as ever.

A great deal of telegraphing passed today between Wilkesbarre, Indianapolis and the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, the nature of the talks being confidential.

Three hundred delegates, representing 10,000 Polish and Lithuanian residents of the Wyoming valley met in convention here today and after endorsing the action of the committee of ten to visit New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other large cities, the delegates of the Polish and Lithuanian people for their countrymen now on strike in the anthracite region.

President Mitchell has consented to serve on the board which will arbitrate the differences between the Schuylkill Electric Railway company and its employees.

Indians, Ind., July 27.—At the Mine Workers' national headquarters it is announced today that no time will be lost in pushing the habeas corpus proceedings for the release of members of the organization arrested under the edict of Judge Jackson of the United States district court at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Secretary Wilson today explained another point in the miners' case on which they will base their claim to be set free. According to Mr. Wilson, not one of the men arrested was proved to have made any speeches, inflammatory or otherwise, after Judge Jackson's restraining order was issued.

"The injunction was issued on June 19," said Mr. Wilson, "and the meeting complained of was held the next night. 'Mother Jones was the only speaker, and none of the men arrested said a word publicly to the miners. The only thing proved against them was that they applauded the remarks of 'Mother Jones. They were arrested the moment the meeting was over, so that they had no chance to speak if they had wanted to do so. I do not see how men can be committed to jail for such a trivial offense as this, and I believe the habeas corpus proceedings will set them free."

No charges will be filed against Judge Jackson, Mr. Wilson said, until the habeas corpus suits have been decided.

# BURGLAR FATALLY WOUNDED.

## Dying Man Refuses to Disclose His Identity.

BUTTE, Mont., July 27.—A burglar, who refused to give his name and upon whom nothing was established by his identity could be established, was shot and mortally wounded at about 10 o'clock tonight, as he attempted to make his escape from the rear of the residence of Samuel Treloar, on West Granite street.

Mrs. Treloar heard the burglar at his work and gave the alarm. Hugh Anderson, a neighbor, responded, and upon the robber refusing to stop, fired, the bullet penetrating his abdomen and bringing him to the ground.

# MANY FATAL ACCIDENTS.

## Interstate Commerce Commission Issues Interesting Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The interstate commerce commission has issued a bulletin on collisions and derailments of trains and casualties to persons for the three months ending March 31, 1902.

According to this showing, the number of persons killed in train accidents was 212, and injured, 2,111. All accidents of every kind, including those sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on or off cars bring the total number up to 813 killed and 9,958 injured.

During this period there were 1,230 collisions and 838 derailments, of which 231 collisions and eighty-four derailments affected passenger trains, resulting in forty-one fatal accidents to passengers and 826 injured. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$1,914,258.

# BODY FOUND ON TRACK.

## Plainsville, Colo., July 27.—The badly mangled body of an unknown man was found on the Union Pacific track two and a half miles south of here this afternoon. He was fairly well dressed and in his pockets were cards bearing the names of George McLean, John Jones and C. A. Cameron, 1820 Marion street, Little Rock, Ark. He has a small amount of money on his person, some tobacco and a few other articles.

# DIES AT AGE OF 130.

## San Francisco, July 27.—Aupli Mam Mari, a native of India, who has resided in this city as far back as the memory of the white man runs, is dead at the age of 130 years.

Aupli Mam Mari had a most remarkable career. According to the story of his life, told several years before his mind became clouded, he was the son of an Indian prince and was kidnapped when he was a child and taken to the Hawaiian islands.

There he lived for some years, a slave to a Chinese planter, and finally came to California as a fugitive.

From a Malay on a sailing vessel he learned that his father and brothers had wasted years in trying to trace him, and had finally met their deaths in resistance to British rule in their own country.

# MISS FOLEY KILLED.

## Spokane, Wash., July 27.—Miss Katherine Foley of Butte, Mont., fell from a saddle horse this afternoon and was instantly killed, her neck being broken by the fall. She was unused to riding and became frightened and screamed. The animal broke into a gallop and she fell backward. She was 17 years old and was visiting at C. Harrington's home, east of the city.

# "BLACK JACK" KILLED.

## El Paso, Tex., July 27.—"Black Jack" McDonald, a noted border desperado, was shot and killed in his saloon at Juarez, Mexico, this afternoon, by an American whose name is unknown. The shooting was the result of a game of dice between "Black Jack" and three Americans. Two of the Americans fled and made good their escape, while the third was captured.

"Black Jack" was no relative of the train robber of the same name.

# EPIDEMIC IS SPREADING.

## Manila, July 27.—During the forty-eight hours ending this morning 124 fresh cases of cholera were reported in Manila. No reports regarding the disease were received from provinces, owing to the storm.

# TYPHOON IS SUBSIDING.

## Manila, July 27.—The typhoon which prevailed over central Luzon is subsiding. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated. Floods have prevailed in central Luzon and considerable damage has been done.

# TO OPPOSE ARMY'S ADVANCE.

## Port au Prince, Hayti, July 27.—Three thousand men, commanded by General Saint-Pierre, military commander in this district, started today to oppose General Jean Jumeau, who supports the candidacy of M. Firmin. It is expected that a decisive action will take place today.